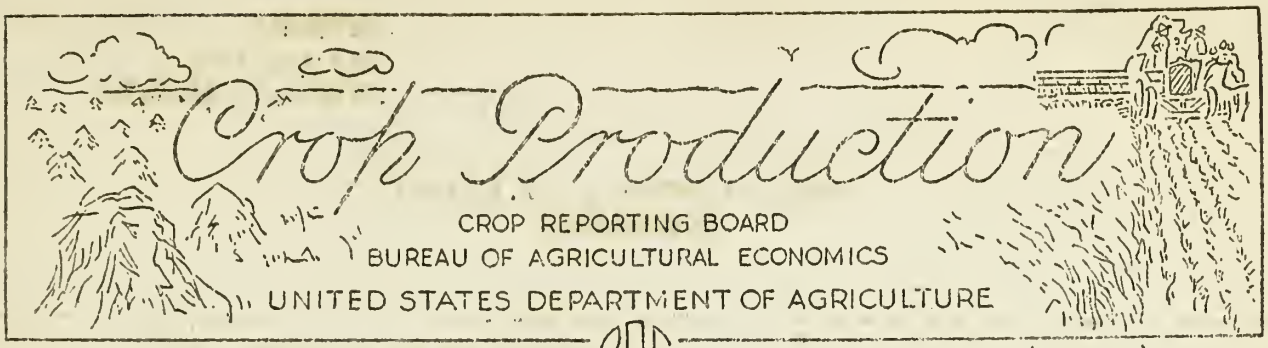

Release: May 11, 1953 BAE 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MAY 1, 1953

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP AND YEAR	PERCENT 1/ NOT HARVESTED FOR GRAIN	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST (1,000 acres)	YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE (bushels)	PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels)
WINTER WHEAT				
Average 1942-51	11.6	45,249	17.6	797,237
1952	10.0	50,348	20.9	1,052,801
1953(Indicated May 1)	19.6	44,526	16.4	729,884
RYE				
Average 1942-51	49.8	2,108	12.2	25,837
1952	55.7	1,385	11.5	15,910
1953(Indicated May 1)	57.8	1,408	10.8	15,142

CROP	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated May 1, 1953
	Percent					
Hay	84	89	85	---	---	---
Pasture	82	87	80	---	---	---
Peaches 2/ (1,000 bu.)	--	--	--	3/13,894	10,663	12,110
Maple Products:						
Sugar (1,000 lb.)	--	--	--	340	159	125
Sirup (1,000 gal.)	--	--	--	1,939	1,654	1,247

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

CROP	Average 1942-51		1952		1953	
	Percent 4/	1,000 tons	Percent 4/	1,000 tons	Percent 4/	1,000 tons
All hay	15.3	15,443	13.9	14,958	14.1	14,731

1/Percent of seeded acreage. 2/10 Southern States. 3/Includes some quantities not harvested. 4/Percent of previous year's crop.

Release:
May 11, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, MAY 1, 1953
(Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/			
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	106,607	121,710	122,590	125,600
Grapefruit	51,222	46,580	40,500	37,950
Lemons	12,614	13,450	12,800	12,400

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Average 1942-51	1952	1953
	Million pounds			Millions		
March	9,610	9,421	10,100	6,305	6,386	6,298
April	10,389	10,134	10,854	6,383	6,146	6,094
Jan.-April Incl.	36,426	35,857	38,193	22,022	23,562	23,161

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

True D. Morse

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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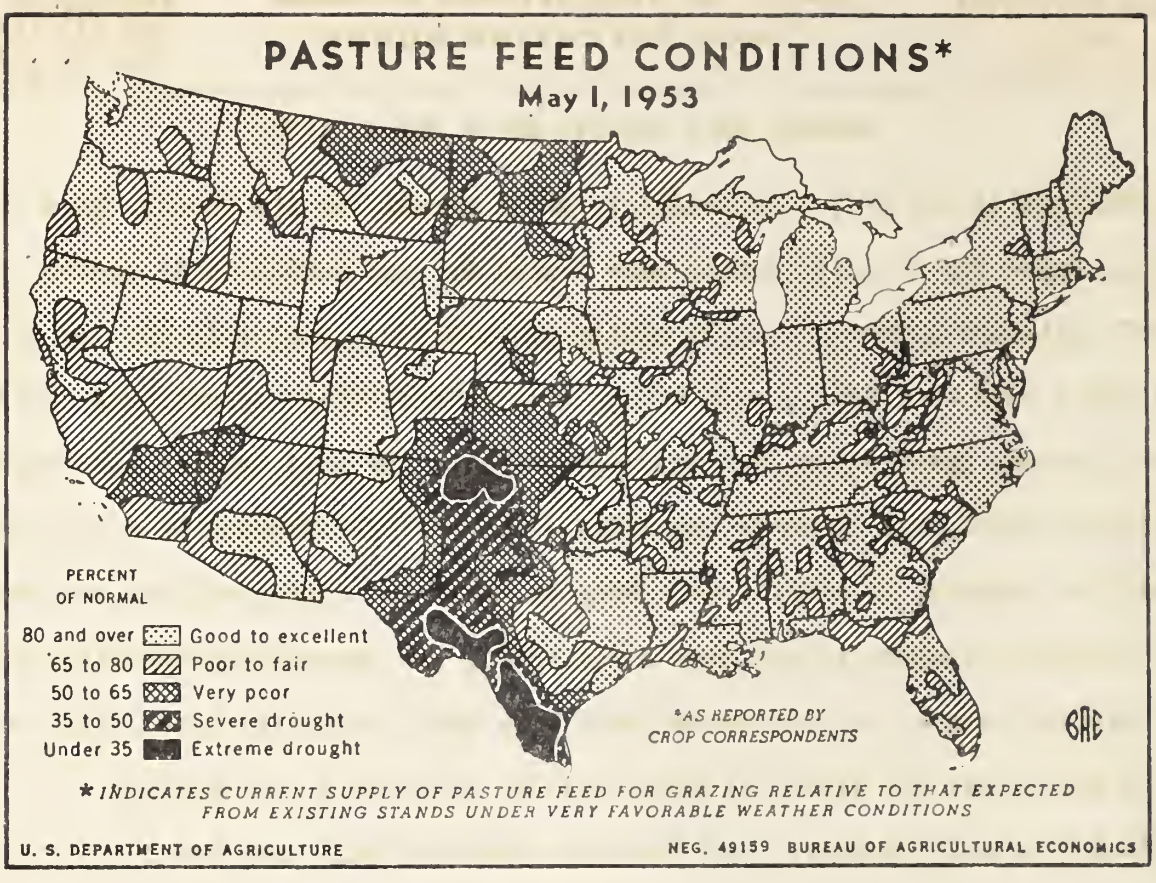
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1953
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., May 11, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

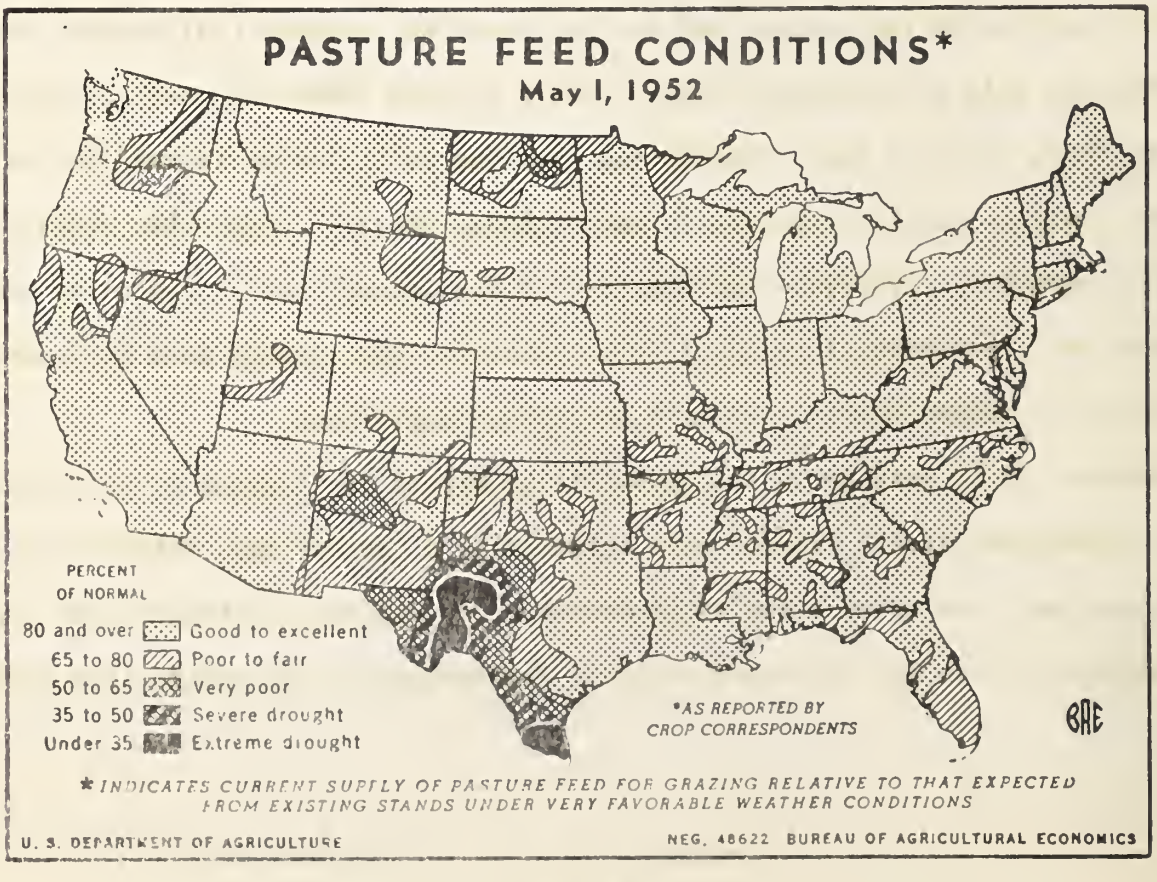
GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF MAY 1, 1953

Progress of the 1953 crop season is about normal for the country as a whole, although hopes for an early spring were dashed by unseasonably cold weather in April. The soil moisture situation is now mostly satisfactory, except in the dry Southwest. April rains were beneficial, even though they delayed field operations. Winter wheat in the southern Great Plains was adversely affected by cold weather and freezes and continued drought, but improved generally elsewhere. Production is now estimated at 730 million bushels, 16 million more than on April 1. Fall-sown oats and barley, which are grown largely in the more humid areas, are generally prospering. Pastures have developed slowly in many areas where they were overgrazed last fall, and are poor in dry areas, but elsewhere grass and hay crops made good growth.

Unusually cold weather, with freezing extending well into the South during much of April, retarded crop growth. Heavy rains delayed field work, except in a large interior portion of the country and the Southwest to southern California. However, farmers were able to accomplish most of their planned field work and intended plantings to date. Only in some northeastern sections is the delay in seeding spring grains likely to result in shifts to later crops, while in some other sections work is still advanced. Freezes which occurred at the latest date of record in several southern sections necessitated replanting of cotton and perhaps some other crops and may have damaged fruit, lespedeza and tender vegetables.

Adverse April weather in the Great Plains slowed development of an already backward winter wheat crop. Freezes were followed by a few hot days which dried the tips of leaves, and then by more low temperatures. Drought has continued in an important area extending from the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles and New Mexico into southeastern


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
May 1, 1953
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
BAE
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 49159 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 48622 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Colorado and southwestern Kansas. Growers have turned cattle into many fields to salvage the wheat as grazing, which supplemented the short range and pasture feed. Much of the crop in western Kansas and parts of Nebraska is still in precarious condition, and depends on continued timely rains. In much of this dry Great Plains area the earlier wheat has exhausted the short supply of soil moisture and is dying, but much that emerged during the winter, and which was not expected to survive, still has moisture. This has tended to hold abandonment somewhat below that expected earlier, though it is much heavier than usual. In the Pacific Northwest, in the North Central soft wheat area, and most other sections wheat prospects have improved or continued good. The cool weather and ample moisture has tended to slow growth, but at the same time it has thickened stands because of additional tillering.

A rye crop of only 15.1 million bushels is now in prospect, smallest in the 88 years of record. Yield per acre prospects are well below average, and the acreage for grain is second smallest of record. Rye, oats and barley are heading in the South and harvest of oats is under way in Florida. Yield prospects for fall-sown oats and barley are unusually good. The outturn of maple products this spring is about a fourth less than last spring, because of a short season and a continuing downward trend in the number of trees tapped. A sharp expansion in acreage of potatoes for late spring harvest is expected to result in a near-record outturn for that portion of the crop. Acreage for summer harvest has also been increased almost a fifth. Digging is under way in Florida, California, Louisiana and Alabama, and will become general later in May in Georgia-Carolinas areas.

Hay meadows have mostly developed well, but with only poor to fair prospects in North Dakota and the Great Plains area from Kansas to Texas. Condition is reported at 85 percent, 4 points less than a year ago, but 1 point above average. It is expected that a hay crop of 104-108 million tons will be harvested in 1953. This estimate is based on the current condition, the increase in the number of hay-consuming animal units on farms over last year, and the smaller than average carryover of hay. Pastures developed slowly in April, but condition is rather uniformly good, except in most of the Great Plains. The average for the country, at 80 percent, is 7 points below a year ago and 2 points below average. Carrying capacity is lower than usual this spring in a number of areas where pastures were over-grazed because of dry conditions last fall and have been put to use as early as possible because of shortages of roughage. Range pastures showed less than usual improvement during April and range feed condition at 75 percent is the same as 2 years ago, otherwise lowest for May 1 since 1937. Livestock wintered well, except in the dry Southwest, but made less than seasonal gains during April.

Spring work was hindered rather generally during April by rains that kept fields wet. This largely offset the advancement that was general about the first of April. A few areas - New England, New York and Pennsylvania, Michigan, Arkansas and other scattered sections - report progress is retarded. The season is still advanced in Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, California and a few other States. Seeding of spring grains had been delayed in a dry Montana-Dakotas area, but April rains enabled farmers to proceed and by May 1 progress was about normal. In South Dakota, about four-fifths of the spring grain seeding was done by May 1. In Texas, flax harvest was well along, oats were ripening,

corn and rice were mostly planted; planting of sorghums had moved up into the northwestern part of the State, but much of that area was too dry for germination. Rice seeding was delayed in Arkansas. Peanut plantings were about on schedule. In northern areas, plowing for corn and soybeans started in March and enough work was possible in April to keep up to schedule prettly well; planting was started in Illinois in the second week of May. Freezes in the South and packing of the soil by heavy rains has resulted in considerable replanting of cotton, which will be late.

Milk production in April set a new high mark for the month, and production per cow in herd on May 1 also was record high. In both instances, gains over the previous month, however, were less than the usual seasonal gains. Egg production in April was slightly less than a year ago and 5 percent below average, despite a high output per layer. The number of layers in April was 2 percent less than last April and 7 percent below average. Chicks and young chickens on farms May 1 numbered about the same as a year earlier, but 11 percent below average.

Production of spring commercial vegetables is expected to be a tenth larger than either last spring or the 1949-51 average for the season. This is due to a larger spring acreage and above average yields resulting from favorable crop conditions. Larger outturns of onions, cabbage, tomatoes, watermelons and asparagus more than offset production declines in lima beans, snap beans, cauliflower, sweetcorn, cucumbers and eggplant and sharper cuts in carrots, green peas and shallots. For summer markets, preliminary estimates for vegetables accounted for nearly half of the total point to a 15 percent increase in acreage over last year. Vegetables for processing will be grown on almost as large an acreage as in 1952, if present intentions are realized. A sharp decline is in prospect for tomatoes; sweetcorn and spinach acreages are virtually the same; the 8 others all show small increases over 1952.

Peach prospects in the 10 Southern States, cherry prospects in Washington and Oregon and deciduous fruit prospects in California on May 1 were fair to good, despite the freezing temperatures which occurred in most of the areas in April. Peach production in the 10 Southern States is forecast at 14 percent above 1952, but 13 percent below average. California production of sweet cherries is expected to be less than last year, but above average. Production of apricots and plums is expected to be larger than in 1952, but below average. In California, the amount of spring freeze damage varies widely between areas, with most losses occurring in early blooming fruits and less favorable orchard and vineyard sites. Marketing of a record orange crop is progressing satisfactorily. Grapefruit production is smaller than last season. Most of the crop had been moved by May 1, except for California summer grapefruit. The cold weather did some damage to the lemon crop in California.

WINTER WHEAT: A 1953 winter wheat crop of 730 million bushels is now in prospect--16 million bushels more than the April 1 forecast. A crop this size would be 31 percent smaller than the bumper 1,053 million bushel crop of 1952, and 8 percent below average. Cool weather over most of the country during April slowed the rate of plant growth. However, where soil moisture was ample, the

cooler temperatures favored tillering and establishment of stands for late germinated wheat. Lack of soil moisture continued to depress crop prospects in the Southwest Plains area. In Texas and New Mexico, loss of wheat acreage during April was heavier than expected earlier. Also, acreage of wheat was lost in the Oklahoma Panhandle, southwest Kansas and southeast Colorado, but in each of these 3 States estimated abandonment is less than a month earlier. In the western two-thirds of Kansas and south-central Nebraska soil moisture supplies are limited. Wheat in the Southwest depends on future rainfall for continued growth and maturity. The crop, as a whole, is somewhat behind normal development. Early varieties are heading in Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Virginia. Elsewhere as far north as Kansas the crop is in its "boot" stage.

Soil moisture conditions in Nebraska were improved by April rainfall except in limited sections mostly in the south-central area. Cool temperatures since April 1 favored the development of healthy wheat plants. In northeastern Colorado the crop improved considerably during the month and resulted in an increase in production prospects for the State as a whole.

In Kansas, below normal temperatures during the month retarded growth, but limited the drain of the short supply of soil moisture. Wheat turned brown in continuously cropped fields in southwestern counties and other scattered western areas. On the whole, the current prospect, at 116 million bushels, is 6 million less than a month ago.

Prospective production in Oklahoma is less than a month ago. Abandonment of planted acreage has been extremely high in the western part of the Oklahoma Panhandle but progressively less moving eastward. Much of this abandonment was reflected in the April forecast. Hot winds April 22 caused severe burning of leaves and some heads throughout much of the western wheat area. Late maturing wheat would make considerable recovery if weather conditions during May are near normal. Stooling has been only fair and heads are somewhat short on early maturing varieties.

Production prospects in Texas declined nearly 24 percent from the April forecast, largely due to deterioration of the crop in the High Plains area. Abandonment of planted acreage has been extremely high in this section, where April rainfall was well below normal and insufficient to alleviate the dry soil condition. Prospects are more favorable in the Low Rolling Plains.

In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, the crop continued to improve as cool weather and adequate soil moisture favored growth and development. A slightly larger Missouri crop is in prospect than on April 1. In other eastern areas nearer the Atlantic seaboard, above normal precipitation and below normal temperature during April slowed growth and caused yellowing of plants.

In Montana, Idaho and Washington, crop prospects were slightly above a month ago, even though plant growth was somewhat retarded by cool April temperatures. Subsoil moisture reserves in Montana are not sufficient to maintain the crop over an extended dry period, thus, the outturn is more dependent than usual on rainfall during the next two months.

For the United States, an estimated 44,526,000 acres remains for harvest. This acreage is smaller by 12 percent, or 5.8 million acres than that harvested in 1952, but is approximately the same as the average for the previous 10 years. The portion of the seeded acreage that will not be harvested for grain is estimated at 19.6 percent, compared with 10.0 percent in 1952, 28.6 percent in 1951 and the average of 11.6 percent. Based on May 1 conditions, the indicated yield per harvested acre is 16.4 bushels, compared with 20.9 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 17.6 bushels.

RYE: Conditions on May 1 indicate a 1953 rye crop of 15,142,000 bushels. A crop this size would be the smallest of record beginning in 1866. The intended 1,408,000 acres for harvest as grain, while nearly 2 percent above the exceptionally low harvested acreage last year, is substantially less than the average of 2,108,000 acres, and the second smallest of record.

Yield per harvested acre is indicated at 10.8 bushels for the United States, which would be below the 11.5 bushels in 1952 and the average of 12.2 bushels. In the four major producing States, yield prospects were above 1952 in Minnesota, but below in Nebraska, North and South Dakota.

The proportion of the total acreage seeded for harvest as grain this year is expected to be lower than in the past two years. Total acres of rye planted is also below the last years.

PEACHES, 10 Southern States and California: The 1953 peach crop in the 10 Southern States is forecast at 12,110,000 bushels 14 percent above the 1952 crop, but 10 percent below the 1951 crop and 13 percent below average. Larger crops than in 1952 are expected in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. Production for 1953 is indicated to be below average for each State.

In North Carolina, frosts on April 20-21 caused some damage to peach prospects. Heaviest damage was in the Polk-Rutherford County areas with the Mt. Airy section also reporting considerable loss. In the Sandhills, damage ranged from virtually none to severe. Orchards in all areas have been well pruned. In South Carolina, prospects generally are fair to good, although in some localities the outlook for the crop varies from near failure to very good. Weather conditions in Georgia during the winter and early spring were favorable for the peach crop. Below freezing temperatures on April 18 to 20 did less damage to the crop than first thought. The greatest damage occurred in the central part of the State. Below normal temperatures during April delayed development of the crop. The first shipments by varieties are expected as follows: Dixired and Early Red Fre, last week of May; Dixigem, first week of June; Early Hiley and Southland, middle of June; and Elberta, the first week of July. In Alabama, several frosts were reported but these were mostly in the northern area where few peaches are grown. Chilton County, the main peach area, did not suffer any appreciable damage. Near freezing temperatures in April in Mississippi did very little damage to peaches. Peach prospects in Louisiana are good in the commercial areas. Harvest of early varieties is expected to begin the early part of June, about two weeks earlier than usual. Prospects in Arkansas vary widely by areas with practically no peaches this year in the northwest section but a near average crop for the State. Low temperatures and hailstorms damaged the crop in some areas. Freezing temperatures in Oklahoma April 16-20 caused some damage but not as much as was expected earlier. Rainfall in April was ample in the major eastern areas of the State. In Texas, a good crop is indicated in all important districts. There was sufficient cool weather this year for normal dormancy and practically no damage resulted from freezes. Moisture conditions are good in the east north central and Plateau areas.

In California, some damage to Clingstone peaches was caused by the April freezes but was less than to many of the other deciduous fruits. Thinning or partial thinning is expected to be required in most orchards. Prospects for freestones point to a relatively good crop, although some damage was caused by the April freezes to Early Elbertas and other early blooming varieties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD May 11, 1953
May 1, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS: The total orange crop for the 1952-53 season is estimated at 120.7 million boxes -- 2 percent above last season and 18 percent above average. The total grapefruit crop is placed at 38 million boxes -- 6 percent less than last season and 26 percent less than average. California lemons are estimated at 12.4 million boxes -- 3 percent less than last season and 2 percent less than average. Early and mid-season oranges have been harvested except for about a million boxes of California navels. About 44 million boxes of Valencias were still available for use on May 1 -- 16 million in Florida and 28 million in California. On May 1, 1952 about 42 million boxes of Valencia oranges remained for harvest -- 16 million in Florida and 26 million in California. Very few midseason oranges were available in either State a year ago. Only about 5 million boxes of grapefruit were available on May 1 this year compared with about 12 million a year earlier of which 9 million were utilized.

Florida citrus trees are in excellent condition although many areas have only a moderate set of new crop fruit. Moisture supplies were ample during April. The Texas citrus areas received very little rain during April. Regular irrigation districts have been short of water and many groves have been irrigated from private wells. California citrus trees are generally in good condition. All varieties of California citrus experienced a long blooming period and April frosts probably killed some of the open blossoms. However, prospects for the 1953-54 crops are favorable. Most areas received beneficial rains on April 26 and 27.

CHERRIES, California, Washington and Oregon: The California sweet cherry crop is forecast at 31,000 tons, 8,500 tons below the 1952 crop but 11,200 tons above the short 1951 crop. The 10-year average is 29,530 tons. Since cherries in California bloomed later than some of the other deciduous fruit crops, frost damage was generally light. A few of the very early varieties are already maturing. The 1953 production is expected to consist of 13,200 tons of Royal Anns and 17,800 tons of other varieties. In 1952, the production of Royal Anns was 16,500 tons and other varieties was 23,000.

In Washington, freezes during mid-April caused some danage to sweet cherries. Considerable orchard heating was done in both the Yakima and Wenatchee areas. The bloom in the western sour cherry area was about two weeks later than usual.

In Oregon, sweet cherries bloomed over a relatively long period of time. The bloom of sour cherries was good. April was generally cold and wet and had only a few days of good pollination weather for both sweet and sour cherries. There was very little frost damage to either sour or sweet cherries.

APRICOTS, California: The apricot crop in California is forecast at 178,000 tons, 13 percent above the 1952 crop, 3 percent above the 1951 crop but 11 percent below the 10-year average. The mild winter resulted in early development of new growth and blooming. Cold weather in late February, the middle of March and the first part of April caused some damage, the amount varying widely by areas and among orchards in the same area. The Winters area suffered the most damage while some loss occurred in the Brentwood area. Most of the fresh shipments originate from these two areas. Generally, thinning is in full swing in all areas.

WALNUTS, California: The May 1 condition of walnuts at 76 percent is 3 points below a year ago and 6 points below the 10-year average. The frosts in April did some damage to the 1953 walnut crop, particularly to the early blooming varieties.

PRUNES AND PLUMS, California: Condition of prunes in California on May 1 was 59 percent. The condition a year earlier was 68 and the May 1 average is 74 percent. Injury to prunes by the late frosts was irregular. The heaviest damage was reported in Napa, Sonoma and Colusa Counties. Some damage was also reported in Santa Clara Valley.

The production of plums in California is forecast at 76,000 tons, 23,000 tons above the production in 1952 but 5,600 tons below average. The bloom was very heavy this year. The damage by late frosts was rather light.

PEARS, California: Pear prospects in some areas sustained very little loss by the late frosts since the blossoming of pears is generally later than many deciduous fruit crops. However, in some orchards and in some localities, the damage was quite heavy.

ALMONDS, California: The May 1 condition of almonds reported at 56 percent, is the same as a year ago. The 10-year May 1 average condition is 64.

The winter months were favorable for early development. Early blooming varieties were damaged by the late February and March freezes. Additional damage was caused by frosts of April 7 to 9. Prospects in general are very irregular between areas.

GRAPES, California: The April 7-9 freezes caused some damage to grape prospects, although the amount of damage varies widely by areas and even between vineyards in the same area. While prospects for all varietal groups are below the 1952 crop, the reduction in table varieties is not expected to be as large as for raisin and wine varieties.

APPLES, California: The crop bloomed earlier than usual. Some of the earlier flowering varieties were definitely damaged by the late spring frosts. Watsonville area generally escaped the freeze injury.

EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: In Florida's important Hastings area, digging was about half completed by May 1 and should continue into June. Yields are turning out a little below preharvest expectations but a record-large crop is still indicated.

Acreage for late spring harvest was expanded sharply this year and the crop now in prospect has been exceeded only in 1946. Yield prospects are generally good.

In California, frosts damaged the crop and retarded growth, particularly in the Edison and Arvin districts of Kern County. Movement to May 1 was from these two districts and supplies coming from these areas will increase during May. Volume from California will become increasingly heavy during May as harvest of the later districts in Kern County gets under way. Condition of potatoes in the Salt River Valley of Arizona is good and shipments should start about June 1.

Acreage was expanded sharply in Louisiana and high yields are being obtained. Rains have slowed harvest but peak movement should occur during the first half of May. Condition of the Alabama crop was excellent until mid-April.

Since then excessive rains and winds have caused some damage to the south Alabama crop. In south Georgia, also excessive rains have reduced yield prospects. During April, the South Carolina crop improved after being retarded by excessive rainfall in March. Digging of this crop should start about mid-May and reach its peak about June 1. Condition of the Oklahoma crop is good. Planting in Arkansas was delayed by cold, wet weather and growth in many fields was retarded by April freezes. In Tennessee, freezing weather shortly after mid-April damaged plants in many fields but the crop has made good recovery. Condition of the North Carolina crop is good. Light movement from this State should begin about May 20 and shipments should reach volume during the first week of June.

Compared with last year, acreage for summer harvest in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Georgia and New Jersey has been increased almost one-fifth, with the sharpest increase in the Texas Panhandle. Acreage was increased in all commercial Virginia areas, with the biggest expansion in Northampton County on the Eastern Shore. Some early digging should get under way in this State the last week of May. Wet weather delayed planting in Maryland and New Jersey. Potatoes in Kentucky and Missouri were not far enough advanced to suffer significant damage from the low temperatures occurring during the second half of April. The Kansas crop is developing satisfactorily. In Nebraska, planting was completed a little earlier than usual but cold weather has retarded development of the crop. Much of the Texas Panhandle acreage was planted earlier than usual. However, harvest is not expected to get under way until about the usual time, since development was retarded by mid-April frosts.

TOBACCO - 1951 AND 1952 REVISIONS: The United States production of all tobacco in 1952 is estimated at 2,255 million pounds. This is about 2 percent greater than the estimate of last December and is about 3 percent less than the 1951 record crop of 2,332 million pounds. The 10-year average production was 1,842 million pounds. Tobacco was harvested from 1,773,000 acres in 1952, slightly below the 1,779,900 acres harvested in 1951. Final sales data covering most of the 1952 crop, and special reports by growers, dealers and others, including marketing card data assembled by the Production and Marketing Administration, furnished the basis for the revisions.

The value of the 1952 crop of all tobacco is placed at 1,128 million dollars. This is the third crop in succession for which value has exceeded a billion dollars. The average price received by growers in 1952 was 50.0 cents per pound compared with 51.1 cents in 1951.

Flue-cured tobacco production totaled 1,365 million pounds in 1952--second only to the 1951 record crop of 1,453 million pounds. Since the 1,111,300 acres harvested in 1952 was practically the same as that harvested in 1951, the lower production was due to lower yields in most flue-cured tobacco producing States. An exception is Virginia where late season rains materially benefited the crop. The 1952 crop was well above the 10-year average of 1,064 million pounds.

Burley production in 1952 established a record high of 650 million pounds--about 5 percent more than the previous record of 618 million pounds harvested in 1951.

The acreage harvested is placed at 463,500 acres, nearly 2 percent above 1951. In spite of the dry weather during July and August over much of the Belt, a record high yield of 1,403 pounds per acre was obtained. Although prospects for a record burley tobacco crop were poor during the early part of the season, the crop made excellent progress just before harvest. Curing weather was favorable and the crop weighed out heavier than was anticipated. The 1941-50 average production was about 500 million pounds.

Production of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco totaled 58.2 and 33.8 million pounds, respectively, in 1952. In 1951, production of these classes totaled 59.5 and 31.7 million pounds. Yields in 1952 were good considering the hot and dry weather in Tennessee and Kentucky. The downward trend continued in the acreage harvested of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco.

Cigar tobacco production in 1952 is estimated at 107.6 million pounds compared with 127.7 million pounds produced in 1951. Cigar filler production at 44.8 million pounds is sharply below the 1951 production of 63.0 million pounds as a result of the Pennsylvania seedleaf acreage being reduced by almost one-third. Binder and wrapper production at 48.3 and 14.5 million pounds, respectively, compare with 49.8 and 14.9 million pounds harvested in 1951. Filler and binder production are each below the 10-year average.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: Production of maple sirup in 1953 is estimated at 1,247,000 gallons--a decrease of 25 percent from the 1,654,000 gallons produced in 1952. Maple sugar production, estimated at 125,000 pounds, is 21 percent less than produced last year. A continuing downward trend in number of trees tapped together with lower yields per tree this year accounts for this decreased production. It is estimated that only 6,685,000 trees were tapped this year compared to 7,056,000 in 1952 the previous record low.

The 1953 maple season started earlier than usual and the length of season was a little less than average in most areas. In New England the season opened prematurely during a period of warm weather in February which encouraged some limited tapping. After a cold period in early March conditions again became favorable for production during the latter part of the month with the season closing around March 30, one of the earliest closing dates in recent years. Over the maple products areas as a whole, the sap runs were of relatively short duration and many producers were not prepared to tap for the first runs in February. In Maryland and Ohio some early tapping was done in January with producers in other States stating that they would probably have obtained better yields if they had started tapping earlier.

HAY: May 1 stocks of old hay on farms totaled 14,731,000 tons for the United States. This was about a quarter of a million tons less than last year and three-quarters of a million tons less than the average for the preceding 10 years.

Farm stocks of old hay now are less than a year ago in nearly all important hay States east of Wyoming, Colorado, and Texas. They are below the 10-year average in The South Central States, in the five adjacent North Central States, in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and in some other northeastern States. Because of the cold wet April in many of these States, hay feeding was required somewhat later than usual.

In the Western States and in Texas, North Dakota, Minnesota and a few eastern States May 1 stocks of old hay were larger than a year ago and larger then average in some of them.

May 1 reported condition of hay was 85 percent; 4 points below a year ago but one point above average. Reported May 1 condition of hay is equal to or higher than the 10-year average in all but 10 States. In the wild hay area of the northern Great Plains, the condition of tame hay was 1 to 11 points below average. May 1 condition of tame hay also was below average in California and New Mexico. In the South from Texas to Carolina, inclusive, but not including Florida, May 1 hay condition was average or better.

PASTURES: The condition of farm pastures on May 1 averaged 80 percent of normal -- 2 points below average for the date and 7 points below the unusually high condition of a year ago. Pasture conditions were generally favorable on May 1 except for the Great Plains area and part of the West. Mild open weather prevailing nationally through March gave promise of good early pasture feed. However, cold weather during April retarded grass growth generally over the Nation.

Pasture feed continued very short and made little growth during April in the Great Plains area where little progress was made due to continued cold weather. Pasture conditions on May 1 in this area were from 6 to 16 percentage points below average and 8 to 22 points below a year ago. Pasture prospects in the central and northern Plains are much improved due to general April rains. With the advent of warmer weather, grass should make good growth. Pastures in eastern Texas and Oklahoma were supplying excellent green feed on May 1; however, grazing feed in the western parts of both States continued to deteriorate due to lack of rain.

Pastures were in generally good to excellent condition for May 1 in the entire Eastern section. In the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast areas, where stock are on full pasture feed, May 1 pastures were in average or better condition and furnishing excellent feed. In the Northeastern section of the country, pastures were furnishing little feed on May 1, but showed above average prospects. In the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi Valley regions, pasture feed prospects on May 1 were good to excellent. Grass made little progress during April, due to below average temperatures, but soil moisture conditions are excellent.

Cool weather and lack of moisture generally held back development of range and pasture feed during April in the West. Development of range and pasture grass in Washington and Oregon was retarded by continued cool nights through most of the month; however, green feed prospects brightened with late April rains and warmer weather. Pasture and range feed in California was not nearly as good as last year but April rains in the North and in Southern Coastal Areas improved prospects. In the Rocky Mountain area, grass made little growth due to continued cold and lack of soil moisture. Old feed is generally short and stock will be on full supplemental feed until new feed is available. Late April rains have generally assured enough moisture to start new pasture growth in this area.

MILK PRODUCTION: During April the Nation's farm milking herds produced 10,854 million pounds of milk, a new record for the month which continued the high level of earlier months this year. Production exceeded that of last April by 7 percent, and the 10-year average for the month by 4 percent. Good early pastures in much of the South and well maintained supplemental feeding elsewhere helped to support a high average level of

milk flow, even though the seasonal gain from April 1 to May 1 was considerably less than usual for the period. April milk production averaged 2.28 pounds per capita per day, higher than in the last 2 years but 6 percent below average in the 1942-51 decade.

In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk production per cow set a new high May 1 average of 19.13 pounds per day, 3 percent higher than the 18.57 pounds a year ago and 10 percent above the 1942-51 average of 17.35 pounds for May 1. Production per cow gained 6 percent between April 1 and May 1, only about three-fourths as much as the average increase during the month. Regionally, May 1 production per cow was above average in all areas, with the margin ranging from 6 percent in the South Central region to 13 percent in the North Atlantic area. In comparison with May 1 a year ago, however, milk production per cow in reporters' herds in the South Atlantic and Western regions was down slightly. In other regions, production per cow ranged from 3 to 6 percent higher than last year. Of the milk cows in crop reporters' herds 73.7 percent were reported in production on May 1. This was slightly higher than last year and the 10-year average, but lower than recorded for May 1 from 1948 through 1951.

Among the 30 States for which monthly production estimates are made currently, this year's April production exceeded that a year ago in 28 States and equaled last April in the other two. In 10 States, new high records for April farm milk production were established. These were located chiefly in Eastern, Great Lakes, and Southern areas east of the Mississippi. On the other hand, in Illinois, Iowa, most of the Great Plains, and the Pacific Northwest, milk produced on farms during April this year was below the 1942-51 average as a result of the present lower level of milk cow numbers. Wisconsin, with more than 1½ billion pounds of milk produced during April, led all States in milk production for April. Minnesota, with 0.8 billion pounds, was second, followed by California, Pennsylvania, and Iowa, all with more than one-half billion pounds.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	April average 1942-51	April 1952	March 1953	April 1953	State	April average 1942-51	April 1952	March 1953	April 1953
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	93	100	102	102	N.C.	127	136	130	144
Pa.	468	502	517	529	S.C.	49	51	43	51
Ohio	432	440	443	466	Ky.	181	192	172	199
Ind.	299	294	300	312	Tenn.	188	200	183	215
Ill.	467	406	428	431	Ala.	111	116	107	118
Mich.	456	450	466	433	Miss.	127	122	122	146
Wis.	1,399	1,414	1,442	1,533	Okla.	213	160	160	178
Minn.	801	770	813	802	Tex.	346	302	296	329
Iowa	555	460	485	502	Mont.	55	42	38	42
Mo.	337	334	307	366	Idaho	114	101	96	104
N.Dak.	163	151	139	154	Utah	59	57	57	60
S.Dak.	136	110	109	117	Wash.	168	156	143	159
Nebr.	224	185	179	190	Oreg.	125	114	96	119
Kans.	262	210	205	227	Calif.	535	549	531	562
Va.	142	155	157	168	Other States	1,692	1,791	1,769	1,981
W.Va.	65	64	60	65	U.S.	10,389	10,134	10,100	10,854

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,094,000,000 eggs in April -- 1 percent less than in April last year and 5 percent below the 1942-51 average. Egg production was below that of last year in all regions of the country except the East North Central where it was about the same and the North Atlantic where it was 3 percent above last year and a record high for the month. Production was down 4 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States. Egg production for the first 4 months of this year was 2 percent smaller than in these months last year, but 5 percent above the average.

Rate of egg production during April was 18.1 eggs per layer, compared with 18.0 in April last year and the average of 17.6 eggs. The rate was about the same as last year in the East North Central, South Atlantic and Western States. It was up 2 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. The rate in the North Atlantic States was down 2 percent. Rate per layer on hand during the first 4 months of this year was 64.9 eggs, compared with 64.5 last year and the average of 57.5 eggs.

The average number of layers in the Nation's farm flock in April was 336,415,000 -- 2 percent less than in April last year and 7 percent below the average. Numbers of layers were down from last year in all parts of the country except in the North Atlantic States where they were up 4 percent and in the East North Central States where they were about the same as a year ago. Decreases were 6 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The decrease in layers from April 1 to May 1 was 5 percent, the same as last year. The average decrease is 6 percent.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1 are estimated at 379,875,000, only slightly below a year ago, but 11 percent below the average. Young chicken holdings on May 1 were below last year in the South Central, North Atlantic and East North Central States where the decreases were 5 percent, 3 percent and 1 percent respectively. Young chicken numbers increased 9 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and were about the same as last year in the West North Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MAY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MAY 1							
			Thousands				
1942-51 (Av.)	46,999	68,944	103,314	32,799	66,936	32,794	351,786
1952	55,248	64,790	89,867	32,507	56,477	33,741	332,630
1953	57,183	65,120	88,052	32,216	53,006	32,983	328,560
CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, MAY 1							
			Thousands				
1942-51 (Av.)	55,002	84,688	120,305	47,044	87,679	31,590	426,308
1952	60,353	87,674	92,806	41,108	69,484	30,117	381,542
1953	58,727	86,531	92,939	42,908	65,939	32,831	379,875
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MAY 1							
			Number				
1942-51(Av.)	60.5	60.5	61.6	55.7	56.1	60.0	59.5
1952	59.7	61.7	63.4	57.4	57.2	61.3	60.6
1953	58.2	60.9	63.2	57.1	57.9	61.4	60.2

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 45.5 cents per dozen, compared with 44.7 cents in mid-March and 35.2 cents in April a year ago. Markets on shell eggs were steady to firm during April. Price changes were irregular, but the trend was higher. The mid-April average price was the highest of record for that time of year.

Producers received an average of 27.2 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-April, compared with 27.5 cents in mid-March and 26.2 cents in April last year. Farm chickens averaged 25.1 cents and commercial broilers 28.1 cents, compared with 24.0 cents and 27.1 cents, respectively, in mid-April last year. Live poultry markets were irregular on young chickens during April. Hens were firm until late in the month when a weaker tone was evident. Prices of broilers or fryers closed unchanged in some markets to 4 cents a pound lower in others. Hens closed 2 cents lower in some markets and up 3 cents a pound in others.

Turkey prices in mid-April averaged 33.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 34.5 cents a year earlier. Markets were steady to firm on heavy type dressed and ready-to-cook turkeys. Small type turkeys closed barely steady with prices at New York City 4.5 cents to 5 cents a pound lower than a month earlier.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-April was $3.94 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.24 a year earlier. The April egg-feed ratio was much more favorable than a year ago because of higher egg prices and lower feed prices. The turkey-feed ratio and farm chicken-feed were also more favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1953

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1942-51	Acreage Harvested 1952	Acreage For harvest 1953	Yield per acre Average 1942-51	Yield per acre 1952	Yield per acre Indicated 1953	Production Average 1942-51	Production 1952	Production Indicated 1953
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	340	440	462	25.5	29.0	27.0	8,755	12,760	12,474
N.J.	68	80	80	23.0	25.0	23.5	1,571	2,000	1,880
Pa.	881	845	853	21.2	22.5	23.0	18,728	19,012	19,619
Ohio	1,996	2,249	2,339	22.6	24.5	25.0	45,580	55,100	58,475
Ind.	1,427	1,540	1,540	19.7	24.0	24.0	28,683	36,960	36,960
Ill.	1,388	1,810	1,991	18.8	23.0	22.0	26,870	41,630	43,802
Mich.	1,038	1,429	1,486	24.7	25.5	25.0	26,045	36,440	37,150
Wis.	31	35	29	22.4	24.5	22.0	699	858	638
Minn.	96	60	60	19.4	20.0	20.0	1,860	1,200	1,200
Iowa	192	156	137	19.4	22.0	17.0	3,853	3,432	2,329
Mo.	1,262	1,199	1,631	16.3	22.0	18.0	21,081	26,378	29,358
S.Dak.	261	369	347	15.2	16.0	11.5	4,057	5,904	3,990
Nebr.	3,635	4,342	3,821	19.6	22.5	16.0	71,294	97,695	61,136
Kans.	12,279	14,649	10,547	15.7	21.0	11.0	193,205	307,629	116,017
Del.	62	58	56	18.8	21.0	19.0	1,164	1,218	1,064
Md.	321	262	249	19.3	20.5	20.0	6,215	5,371	4,980
Va.	437	353	339	17.6	21.5	18.0	7,644	7,590	6,102
W.Va.	78	60	61	17.9	21.0	20.5	1,395	1,260	1,250
N.C.	427	396	400	16.1	21.0	22.0	6,860	8,316	8,800
S.C.	205	184	184	14.6	20.0	19.0	2,935	3,680	3,496
Ga.	163	130	140	13.3	19.0	19.0	2,120	2,470	2,660
Ky.	314	230	288	15.3	20.0	18.5	4,818	4,600	5,328
Tenn.	300	211	287	14.0	19.0	16.0	4,188	4,009	4,592
Ala.	14	11	15	15.6	19.0	20.0	212	209	300
Miss.	10	9	21	21.6	26.0	25.0	222	234	525
Ark.	26	22	40	13.7	18.0	17.0	363	396	680
Okla.	5,324	5,790	5,616	13.0	18.5	11.0	70,810	107,115	61,776
Tex.	4,650	3,011	2,559	12.3	11.5	9.0	59,088	34,626	23,031
Mont.	1,351	1,601	1,345	20.8	18.0	16.0	28,066	28,818	21,520
Idaho	758	865	735	24.7	22.5	21.5	18,606	19,462	15,802
Wyo.	212	312	303	19.7	16.0	17.0	4,194	4,992	5,151
Colo.	1,942	3,040	2,523	18.9	17.5	16.5	36,032	53,200	41,630
N.Mex.	327	114	153	9.9	5.5	5.5	3,542	627	842
Ariz.	25	23	22	23.2	26.0	24.0	589	598	528
Utah	265	332	329	19.5	14.0	13.0	5,093	4,648	4,277
Nev.	5	5	5	27.7	20.0	27.0	138	100	135
Wash.	1,834	2,530	2,075	27.9	28.5	27.0	51,069	72,105	56,025
Oreg.	719	949	902	26.2	28.0	27.0	18,794	26,572	24,354
Calif.	584	647	556	18.5	21.0	18.0	10,799	13,587	10,008
U.S.	45,249	50,348	44,526	17.6	20.9	16.4	797,237	1,052,801	729,884

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1953

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1953
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage for grain harvested: Average 1942-51	Acreage for grain harvested: 1952	Acreage for grain for harvest 1953	Yield per acre: Average 1942-51	Yield per acre: 1952	Yield per acre: Indicated 1953	Production: Average 1942-51	Production: 1952	Production: Indicated 1953
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	14	9	8	17.9	19.5	20.0	256	176	160
N.J.	14	8	9	17.5	18.5	18.5	235	148	166
Pa.	28	12	15	15.1	17.0	16.0	417	204	240
Ohio	38	15	17	16.5	17.5	17.5	623	262	298
Ind.	73	47	50	13.1	14.0	14.0	951	658	700
Ill.	50	33	36	12.7	14.0	14.0	639	462	504
Mich.	63	45	50	13.8	14.0	14.0	872	630	700
Wis.	97	58	46	11.3	11.5	11.5	1,097	667	529
Minn.	161	129	116	13.8	13.5	14.0	2,268	1,742	1,624
Iowa	13	7	9	14.6	15.5	15.0	196	108	135
Mo.	39	25	30	11.3	12.0	12.0	438	300	360
N.Dak.	296	150	212	12.3	10.5	10.0	3,808	1,575	2,120
S.Dak.	420	287	270	12.5	11.0	9.0	5,350	3,157	2,430
Nebr.	310	170	150	10.2	10.0	8.0	3,289	1,700	1,200
Kans.	67	42	40	10.5	11.0	9.5	710	462	380
Del.	17	14	21	13.7	14.0	14.0	232	196	294
Md.	17	13	14	14.6	15.5	15.0	245	202	210
Va.	29	16	15	13.7	15.0	15.0	394	240	225
W.Va.	3	2	1	12.9	13.5	14.0	42	27	14
N.C.	26	15	18	12.0	15.0	15.0	303	225	270
S.C.	12	7	8	9.9	11.5	11.5	120	80	92
Ga.	8	7	9	9.0	10.5	10.5	72	74	94
Ky.	29	21	26	13.1	13.5	14.0	382	284	364
Tenn.	28	20	29	10.1	11.0	11.0	285	220	319
Okla.	63	115	93	7.9	8.0	6.0	519	920	558
Tex.	24	27	34	8.6	8.0	9.0	202	216	306
Mont.	21	6	6	12.0	10.0	9.0	262	60	54
Idaho	4	4	3	14.4	13.0	14.0	64	52	42
Wyo.	11	5	5	10.3	9.0	10.0	119	45	50
Colo.	62	27	24	9.1	8.0	8.0	602	216	192
N.Mex.	7	4	3	8.8	10.0	6.5	64	40	20
Utah	8	6	6	9.8	8.5	8.5	76	51	51
Wash.	18	10	5	11.6	10.0	9.0	206	100	45
Oreg.	28	21	22	13.2	15.0	14.0	380	315	308
Calif.	10	8	8	11.4	12.0	11.0	117	96	88
U.S.	2,108	1,385	1,408	12.2	11.5	10.3	25,837	15,910	15,142

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1953

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

State	HAY: Condition May 1: Average 1942-51 1/	HAY: Condition May 1: 1952	HAY: Condition May 1: 1953	ALL HAY: Stocks on farms May 1: Average 1942-51	ALL HAY: Stocks on farms May 1: 1952	ALL HAY: Stocks on farms May 1: 1953	PASTURE: Condition May 1: Average 1942-51	PASTURE: Condition May 1: 1952	PASTURE: Condition May 1: 1953
	Percent			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	90	91	91	128	159	157	88	92	91
N.H.	90	95	92	47	52	59	88	93	93
Vt.	91	94	96	138	201	183	88	92	92
Mass.	92	94	96	66	65	42	91	93	97
R.I.	91	94	88	5	5	5	87	93	86
Conn.	89	96	96	50	40	40	86	96	94
N.Y.	85	88	90	783	795	593	83	88	89
N.J.	84	88	89	60	61	51	82	90	88
Pa.	86	90	90	534	602	405	83	89	88
Ohio	85	90	90	496	392	331	84	90	87
Ind.	84	90	89	400	318	301	84	90	88
Ill.	84	90	85	746	758	711	83	90	84
Mich.	86	92	90	557	679	495	82	91	88
Wis. 2/	87	91	88	1,183	2,055	2,042	84	91	85
Minn. 2/	82	92	88	772	969	1,048	80	91	85
Iowa	84	92	88	1,057	1,459	1,232	83	92	84
Mo.	84	89	84	737	623	481	81	86	80
N.Dak. 2/	80	83	69	609	462	591	76	77	64
S.Dak. 2/	83	92	82	680	652	641	80	91	74
Nebr. 2/	85	93	82	717	985	721	81	91	75
Kans.	85	87	72	383	329	163	82	88	66
Del.	85	95	90	14	11	11	84	92	88
Md.	82	91	89	90	68	59	82	90	89
Va.	84	89	89	246	148	211	84	87	85
W.Va.	83	88	84	151	147	119	80	86	79
N.C.	82	84	87	284	230	292	83	84	85
S.C.	76	83	78	102	70	76	78	86	77
Ga.	78	84	82	192	112	105	80	85	83
Fla.	79	72	73	19	17	13	77	81	80
Ky.	85	86	86	369	216	230	83	87	83
Tenn.	84	79	86	356	183	168	84	81	86
Ala.	78	82	84	171	107	80	82	82	85
Miss.	78	79	83	172	93	72	82	82	86
Ark.	80	83	80	219	123	62	83	83	82
La.	80	87	86	44	38	34	83	89	85
Okla.	76	85	78	178	153	117	78	83	69
Tex.	77	79	77	247	146	197	77	76	68
Mont. 2/	85	90	81	596	236	516	81	88	71
Idaho 2/	88	94	92	268	182	291	84	90	86
Wyo. 2/	89	84	86	252	151	212	86	85	75
Colo. 2/	87	93	87	308	203	387	83	90	75
N.Mex. 2/	84	88	81	55	21	36	73	70	63
Ariz.	89	92	90	51	57	81	80	91	77
Utah 2/	89	94	89	131	72	249	85	91	78
Nev. 2/	86	95	88	86	83	114	81	95	86
Wash. 2/	87	90	91	192	143	209	83	86	89
Oreg. 2/	89	92	92	203	124	231	86	90	88
Calif. 2/	84	91	81	299	163	267	78	88	74
U.S.	84	89	85	15,443	14,958	14,731	82	87	80

1/Average includes tame hay condition 1942-46, all hay condition 1947-51, except for States footnoted 2/.

2/Tame hay condition.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1953
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., May 11, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1951 AND 1952 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Mass.	6,800	6,000	1,545	1,530	10,505	9,178
Conn.	16,900	17,300	1,378	1,432	23,281	24,778
N.Y.	300	200	1,400	1,300	420	260
Pa.	34,900	23,500	1,610	1,550	56,195	36,428
Ohio	18,900	19,700	1,387	1,514	26,222	29,835
Ind.	10,800	11,000	1,282	1,417	13,850	15,588
Wis.	15,500	15,100	1,477	1,450	22,889	21,895
Minn.	300	300	1,300	1,300	390	390
Mo.	5,000	5,000	800	1,320	4,000	6,600
Kans.	100	100	920	1,190	92	119
Md.	53,000	51,000	785	775	41,605	39,525
Va.	136,500	137,400	1,295	1,348	176,788	185,153
W.Va.	3,100	3,300	1,380	1,410	4,278	4,653
N.C.	747,200	747,000	1,338	1,229	999,725	918,250
S.C.	132,000	132,000	1,330	1,310	175,560	172,920
Ga.	112,100	112,100	1,225	1,115	137,361	125,035
Fla.	26,600	26,700	1,218	1,141	32,392	30,458
Ky.	348,800	350,200	1,324	1,365	461,930	478,195
Tenn.	110,100	114,200	1,301	1,356	143,214	154,827
Ala.	600	600	1,050	980	630	588
La.	400	300	660	600	264	180
U.S.	1,779,900	1,773,000	1,310	1,272	2,331,591	2,254,855

State	Season average price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Cents		Thousand dollars	
Mass.	69.8	89.2	7,332	8,190
Conn.	92.4	114.0	21,504	28,161
N.Y.	23.8	22.5	100	58
Pa.	19.0	25.1	10,687	9,156
Ohio	42.6	43.6	11,159	13,003
Ind.	47.8	45.8	6,620	7,139
Wis.	28.7	26.8	6,577	5,866
Minn.	22.0	23.0	86	90
Mo.	51.7	53.0	2,068	3,498
Kans.	50.0	42.0	46	50
Md.	44.8	1/	18,639	17,707
Va.	52.2	49.9	92,289	92,325
W.Va.	52.5	53.8	2,246	2,503
N.C.	53.5	49.9	534,930	458,400
S.C.	50.6	51.9	88,833	89,745
Ga.	47.0	50.3	64,500	62,931
Fla.	72.3	70.7	23,422	21,519
Ky.	49.3	49.1	227,544	234,956
Tenn.	50.5	46.9	72,295	72,646
Ala.	47.0	47.0	296	276
La.	60.0	56.0	158	101
U.S.	51.1	50.0	1,191,331	1,128,320

1/Sales to date insufficient to establish price--evaluated at 1951 crop average price.

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 11, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1951 and 1952 (Revised)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Seas. av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers		Value of production	
		1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
		Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Cents		Thousand dollars	
Class 1, flue-cured:											
Virginia	11	109,000	110,000	1,240	1,310	135,160	144,100	53.8	51.5	72,716	74,212
North Carolina	11	287,000	287,000	1,185	1,150	340,095	330,050	51.3	48.1	174,469	158,754
Total Old Belt	11	396,000	397,000	1,200	1,194	475,255	474,150	52.0	49.1	247,185	232,966
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	356,000	356,000	1,435	1,270	510,860	452,120	55.1	50.9	281,484	230,129
North Carolina	13	92,000	92,000	1,385	1,260	127,420	115,920	52.9	51.5	67,405	59,699
South Carolina	13	132,000	132,000	1,330	1,310	175,560	172,920	50.6	51.9	88,833	89,745
Total South Carolina Belt	13	224,000	224,000	1,353	1,289	302,980	288,840	51.6	51.7	156,238	149,444
Georgia	14	111,000	111,000	1,225	1,115	135,975	123,765	45.6	49.0	62,005	60,645
Florida	14	22,500	22,700	1,200	1,140	27,000	25,878	50.8	51.3	13,716	13,275
Alabama	14	600	600	1,050	980	630	588	47.0	47.0	296	276
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	134,100	134,300	1,220	1,119	163,605	150,231	46.5	49.4	76,017	74,196
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,110,100	1,111,300	1,309	1,229	1,452,700	1,365,341	52.4	50.3	760,924	686,735
Class 2, Fire-cured:											
Total Virginia Belt	21	10,000	9,800	1,340	1,250	13,400	12,250	39.2	35.5	5,253	4,349
Kentucky	22	8,600	8,400	1,150	1,100	9,890	9,240	40.5	37.1	4,005	3,428
Tennessee	22	19,600	19,800	1,265	1,290	24,794	25,542	42.5	39.8	10,537	10,166
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	28,200	28,200	1,230	1,233	34,684	34,782	41.9	39.1	14,542	13,594
Kentucky	23	8,700	7,500	1,050	1,200	9,135	9,000	35.2	35.2	3,216	3,168
Tennessee	23	2,100	1,900	1,100	1,150	2,310	2,185	35.1	35.2	811	769
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	10,800	9,400	1,060	1,190	11,445	11,185	35.2	35.2	4,027	3,937
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	49,000	47,400	1,215	1,228	59,529	58,217	40.0	37.6	23,822	21,880
Class 3, Air-cured:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	14,000	14,000	1,355	1,500	18,970	21,000	49.5	51.4	9,390	10,794
Indiana	31	10,700	10,900	1,285	1,420	13,750	15,478	47.9	45.9	6,586	7,104
Missouri	31	5,000	5,000	800	1,320	4,000	6,600	51.7	53.0	2,068	3,498
Kansas	31	100	100	920	1,190	92	119	50.0	42.0	46	50
Virginia	31	14,000	14,200	1,730	1,765	24,220	25,063	53.4	50.2	12,933	12,582
West Virginia	31	3,100	3,300	1,380	1,410	4,278	4,653	52.5	53.8	2,246	2,503
North Carolina	31	12,200	12,000	1,750	1,680	21,350	20,160	54.2	48.7	11,572	9,818
Kentucky	31	312,000	315,000	1,345	1,380	419,640	434,700	50.6	50.7	212,338	220,393
Tennessee	31	85,000	89,000	1,315	1,375	111,775	122,375	53.2	49.2	59,464	60,208
Total Burley Belt	31	456,100	463,500	1,355	1,403	618,075	650,148	51.2	50.3	316,643	326,950
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	53,000	51,000	785	775	41,605	39,525	44.8	1/	18,639	17,707
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	509,100	514,500	1,296	1,340	659,680	689,673	50.8	50.0	335,282	344,657

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1951 AND 1952 (Revised) - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Seas. av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers		Value of production	
		1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
		Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Cents		Thousand dollars	
3B Dark Air-cured											
Indiana	35	100	100	1,000	1,100	100	110	34.0	32.0	34	35
Kentucky	35	11,500	11,300	1,230	1,350	14,145	15,255	34.4	32.3	4,866	4,927
Tennessee	35	3,400	3,500	1,275	1,350	4,335	4,725	34.2	31.6	1,483	1,503
Total One Sucker	35	15,000	14,900	1,239	1,348	18,580	20,090	34.4	32.2	6,383	6,465
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	8,000	8,000	1,140	1,250	9,120	10,000	34.2	30.4	3,119	3,040
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,500	3,400	1,145	1,100	4,008	3,740	34.6	31.6	1,387	1,182
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	26,500	26,300	1,197	1,286	31,708	33,830	34.3	31.6	10,889	10,687
Class 4, Cigar Filler:											
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	34,600	23,200	1,610	1,550	55,706	35,960	19.0	25.2	10,584	9,062
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	4,900	5,700	1,480	1,550	7,252	8,835	24.4	25.0	1,769	2,209
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	39,500	28,900	1,594	1,550	62,958	44,795	19.6	25.2	12,353	11,271
Class 5, Cigar Binder:											
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,700	1,650	170	165	48.0	51.0	82	84
Connecticut	51	8,600	9,500	1,660	1,610	14,276	15,295	51.0	50.0	7,281	7,648
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	8,700	9,600	1,660	1,610	14,446	15,460	51.0	50.0	7,363	7,732
Massachusetts	52	5,000	4,400	1,710	1,670	8,550	7,348	42.0	48.0	3,591	3,527
Connecticut	52	1,600	1,500	1,650	1,660	2,640	2,490	44.5	51.5	1,175	1,282
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	6,600	5,900	1,695	1,667	11,190	9,838	42.6	48.9	4,766	4,809
New York	53	300	200	1,400	1,300	420	260	23.8	22.5	100	58
Pennsylvania	53	300	300	1,630	1,560	489	468	21.0	20.0	103	94
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	600	500	1,515	1,456	909	728	22.3	20.9	203	152
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	6,900	6,000	1,510	1,450	10,419	8,700	25.3	19.5	2,636	1,696
Wisconsin	55	8,600	9,100	1,450	1,450	12,470	13,195	31.6	31.6	3,941	4,170
Minnesota	55	300	300	1,300	1,300	390	390	22.0	23.0	86	90
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	8,900	9,400	1,445	1,445	12,860	13,585	31.3	31.4	4,027	4,260
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	31,700	31,400	1,572	1,539	49,824	48,311	38.1	38.6	18,995	18,649
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:											
Massachusetts	61	1,700	1,500	1,050	1,110	1,785	1,665	205.0	275.0	3,659	4,579
Connecticut	61	6,700	6,300	950	1,110	6,365	6,993	205.0	275.0	13,048	19,231
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	8,400	7,800	970	1,110	8,150	8,658	205.0	275.0	16,707	23,810
Georgia	62	1,100	1,100	1,260	1,155	1,386	1,270	180.0	180.0	2,495	2,286
Florida	62	4,100	4,000	1,315	1,145	5,392	4,580	180.0	180.0	9,706	8,244
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	5,200	5,100	1,303	1,147	6,778	5,850	180.0	180.0	12,201	10,530
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,600	12,900	1,098	1,125	14,928	14,508	194.0	237.0	28,908	34,340
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	84,800	73,200	1,506	1,470	127,710	107,614	47.2	59.7	60,256	64,260
Class 7, Miscellaneous:											
Louisiana Perique	72	400	300	660	600	264	180	60.0	56.0	158	101
United States	All	1,779,900	1,773,000	1,310	1,272	2,331,591	2,254,865	51.1	50.0	1,191,331	1,128,320

1/Sales to date insufficient to establish price — evaluated at 1951 crop average price.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1953
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., May 11, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1941-50	Production 1/ 1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:				
California, all	47,640	45,210	38,410	44,000
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	17,779	14,610	12,600	16,000
Valencias	29,861	30,600	25,810	28,000
Florida, all	49,940	67,300	78,600	74,800
Early and Midseason 3/	27,110	36,800	43,800	42,300
Valencias	22,830	30,500	34,800	32,500
Texas, all	3,621	2,700	300	1,000
Early and Midseason 2/	2,280	1,800	200	700
Valencias	1,341	900	100	300
Arizona, all	992	1,400	730	850
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	510	650	350	400
Valencias	483	750	380	450
Louisiana, all 2/	314	300	50	50
5 States 4/	102,507	116,910	118,090	120,700
Total Early and Midseason 5/	47,992	54,160	57,000	59,450
Total Valencias	54,515	62,750	61,090	61,250
TANGERINES:				
Florida	4,100	4,800	4,500	4,900
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	106,607	121,710	122,590	125,600
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	28,140	33,200	36,000	32,500
Seedless	12,490	15,800	17,700	17,000
Other	15,650	17,400	18,300	15,500
Texas, all	16,772	7,500	200	400
Arizona, all	3,344	3,150	2,140	2,700
California, all	2,966	2,730	2,160	2,350
Desert Valleys	1,175	1,160	630	750
Other	1,792	1,570	1,530	1,600
4 States 4/	51,222	46,580	40,500	37,950
LEMONS:				
California 4/	12,614	13,450	12,800	12,400
LIMES:				
Florida 4/	204	280	260	320
May 1 forecast of 1953 crop Florida limes				290

1/season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes); 1950 -1,100; 1951 -1,700; 1952 -1,700.

4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

PEACHES

State	Average 1942-51	Production 1/ 1950	1951	1952	Indicated 1953
		Thousand bushels			
N.C.	1,731	324	1,806	1,643	1,400
S.C.	3,314	360	2/ 4,980	3,286	3,120
Ga.	3,802	810	2/ 3,975	2/ 2,496	3,220
Fla.	59	14	24	18	20
Ala.	826	220	256	585	544
Miss.	596	183	255	432	544
Ark.	1,839	1,650	1,044	1,539	1,782
La.	174	54	63	66	145
Okla.	405	302	413	247	282
Tex.	1,149	472	696	346	1,053
10 States	13,894	4,389	12,512	10,663	12,110

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested and/or harvested but not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of unharvested quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): South Carolina, 309; Georgia, 100.

2/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1951--South Carolina, 366; Georgia, 100; 1952--Georgia, 100.

CONDITION MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop and State	Condition May 1 Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Crop and State	Condition May 1 Average 1942-51	1952	1953
	Percent				Percent		
PEACHES:				CHERRIES-SWEET:			
California, all	84	82	75	Washington	78	67	66
Clingstone	85	82	77	Oregon	82	75	85
Freestone	83	82	72	CHERRIES-SOUR:			
PEARS:				Washington	86	81	89
California, all	80	84	66	Oregon	86	87	95
Bartlett	81	85	66	OTHER CROPS:			
Other	78	74	69	California:			
GRAPES:				Apples, comm crop	1/78	80	69
California, all	85	86	74	Prunes	74	68	59
Wine varieties	84	84	67	Almonds	64	56	56
Table varieties	86	87	76	Walnuts	82	79	76
Raisin varieties	85	86	76	Florida:			
				Avocados	64	75	72
				Blueberries	78	72	84

1/Short-time average.

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, AND PLUMS

Crop	Average 1942-51	Production 1950	1951	1952	Indicated 1953
		Tons			
Apricots	201,100	213,000	172,000	158,000	178,000
Cherries, sweet	29,530	31,000	19,800	39,500	31,000
Plums	81,600	1/77,000	1/97,000	53,000	76,000

1/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1950, 2,000; 1951, 3,000.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

State	Trees tapped: Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Sugar made 1/: Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Sirup made 1/: Average 1942-51	1952	1953
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Maine	135	135	128	7	11	8	22	29	15
N.H.	260	248	253	20	6	4	55	55	47
Vt.	3,567	2,900	2,784	165	53	42	814	664	482
Mass.	180	149	156	19	11	10	49	34	26
N.Y.	2,473	1,803	1,677	76	31	20	556	415	276
Pa.	394	414	356	24	27	14	96	102	84
Ohio	644	466	419	4	1	1	162	145	126
Mich.	458	2/500	465	10	2/ 7	3	95	2/115	78
Wis.	305	284	287	8	10	20	67	65	80
Minn.	3/ 69	128	133	0	0	0	3/ 11	16	18
Md.	32	29	27	7	2	3	14	14	15
U.S.	8,505	2/7,056	6,685	340	2/159	125	1,939	2/1,654	1,247

1/Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

2/Revised.

3/Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1953

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1942 - 51	May 1 1951	1952	1953
		Pounds		
Me.	16.4	18.3	17.1	16.4
N.H.	16.7	19.5	19.0	20.4
Vt.	18.6	20.0	21.2	21.4
Mass.	19.6	20.8	21.3	22.5
Conn.	19.4	21.5	20.5	21.8
N.Y.	22.5	24.9	24.3	25.6
N.J.	22.8	24.5	24.3	24.5
Pa.	20.8	22.4	22.8	23.0
N.Atl.	20.86	22.93	22.74	23.58
Ohio	18.2	19.8	20.2	21.0
Ind.	17.1	17.6	19.8	19.8
Ill.	18.6	19.6	19.5	19.6
Mich.	21.0	23.3	22.3	23.3
Wis.	22.2	23.5	22.9	23.6
E.N.Cent.	20.28	21.93	21.72	22.32
Minn.	21.0	23.4	23.4	24.4
Iowa	18.4	18.6	18.6	19.7
Mo.	13.5	13.4	13.9	14.4
N.Dak.	16.3	17.8	19.7	18.9
S.Dak.	14.7	15.9	15.0	16.3
Nebr.	17.5	18.1	17.7	18.5
Kans.	17.0	17.6	16.8	18.3
W.N.Cent.	17.36	18.54	18.32	19.49
Md.	18.1	19.7	21.0	20.4
Va.	14.2	16.1	16.6	18.5
W.Va.	12.3	12.9	12.9	12.9
N.C.	13.6	15.4	14.7	15.3
S.C.	11.7	12.0	13.7	12.9
Ga.	10.1	11.1	10.9	10.6
S.Atl.	13.54	14.68	15.26	15.23
Ky.	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.9
Tenn.	12.7	13.6	13.2	13.5
Ala.	10.1	10.0	10.4	10.5
Miss.	8.8	9.5	8.2	10.0
Ark.	10.0	10.3	8.9	10.6
Okla.	12.5	11.8	12.8	14.0
Tex.	9.7	9.0	11.1	10.4
S.Cent.	11.22	11.21	11.59	11.93
Mont.	17.5	17.2	18.0	18.5
Idaho	20.5	22.0	21.7	21.8
Wyo.	17.6	19.4	20.3	20.5
Colo.	17.6	18.5	19.5	18.5
Utah	20.6	23.4	19.5	21.3
Wash.	22.0	22.9	24.2	24.6
Oreg.	21.0	22.5	21.7	21.7
Calif.	22.6	23.0	24.4	24.1
West.	20.73	21.87	22.46	22.17
U.S.	17.35	18.55	18.57	19.13

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1953

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during April: 1952	1953	Eggs per 100 layers: 1952	1953	Total eggs produced During April: 1952	1953	Jan.-April incl.: 1952	1953
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	3,006	3,136	1,734	1,755	52	55	218	227
N.H.	1,972	2,042	1,794	1,716	35	35	152	149
Vt.	772	730	1,938	1,818	15	13	61	55
Mass.	4,062	4,134	1,824	1,809	74	75	312	327
R.I.	478	478	1,830	1,755	9	8	37	36
Conn.	3,122	3,344	1,752	1,683	55	56	234	239
N.Y.	11,476	11,557	1,788	1,719	205	199	848	842
N.J.	12,344	13,486	1,746	1,710	216	231	862	926
Pa.	19,146	19,896	1,800	1,809	345	360	1,347	1,425
N.Atl.	56,378	58,803	1,784	1,755	1,006	1,032	4,071	4,226
Ohio	14,613	14,830	1,812	1,842	265	273	1,050	1,055
Ind.	14,464	14,444	1,902	1,914	275	276	1,062	1,067
Ill.	17,626	16,986	1,848	1,857	326	315	1,231	1,202
Mich.	8,470	8,594	1,800	1,785	152	153	620	614
Wis.	11,600	11,831	1,710	1,716	198	203	809	816
E.N.Cent.	66,773	66,685	1,821	1,839	1,216	1,220	4,772	4,754
Minn.	20,354	20,006	1,776	1,797	361	360	1,464	1,459
Iowa	25,780	24,822	1,860	1,935	480	480	1,871	1,845
Mo.	15,334	15,043	1,911	1,899	293	286	1,082	1,020
N.Dak.	3,734	3,434	1,758	1,827	66	63	230	224
S.Dak.	7,594	7,372	1,824	1,866	139	138	503	488
Nebr.	10,104	9,560	1,872	1,944	189	186	730	685
Kans.	10,749	9,897	1,903	1,956	204	194	771	701
W.N.Cent.	93,649	90,134	1,849	1,894	1,732	1,707	6,651	6,422
Del.	834	794	1,860	1,854	16	15	54	53
Md.	3,118	3,091	1,788	1,818	56	56	206	199
Va.	6,880	6,364	1,776	1,776	122	113	460	426
W.Va.	2,786	2,636	1,872	1,908	52	50	185	178
N.C.	8,412	8,395	1,716	1,728	144	145	510	530
S.C.	3,257	3,495	1,644	1,626	54	57	185	189
Ga.	5,633	5,613	1,650	1,626	93	91	332	326
Fla.	2,199	2,516	1,728	1,686	38	42	151	167
S.Atl.	33,119	32,904	1,736	1,729	575	569	2,083	2,068
Ky.	7,302	7,586	1,890	1,857	138	141	514	493
Tenn.	7,106	6,738	1,695	1,677	120	113	415	396
Ala.	5,192	5,057	1,662	1,668	86	84	295	274
Miss.	4,645	4,788	1,566	1,650	73	79	255	267
Ark.	5,064	4,888	1,728	1,734	88	85	286	272
La.	2,964	2,830	1,554	1,593	46	45	153	142
Okla.	6,846	5,881	1,806	1,872	124	110	481	407
Tex.	18,123	16,186	1,746	1,809	316	293	1,172	1,037
S.Cent.	57,242	53,954	1,731	1,761	991	950	3,571	3,288
Mont.	1,435	1,356	1,794	1,824	26	25	95	96
Idaho	1,400	1,386	1,824	1,842	26	26	101	104
Wyo.	589	532	1,812	1,920	11	10	41	38
Colo.	2,250	1,960	1,851	1,866	42	37	156	135
N.Mex.	722	682	1,686	1,818	12	12	47	45
Ariz.	476	469	1,779	1,794	8	8	32	31
Utah	2,386	2,282	1,791	1,785	43	41	161	157
Nev.	132	126	1,845	1,845	2	2	8	8
Wash.	3,848	3,638	1,848	1,881	71	68	297	279
Oreg.	2,916	2,793	1,914	1,860	56	52	217	208
Calif.	18,392	18,711	1,788	1,788	329	335	1,259	1,302
West.	34,546	33,935	1,812	1,815	626	616	2,414	2,403
U.S.	341,707	336,415	1,799	1,811	6,146	6,094	23,562	23,161